AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION

Please amend the "BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS" section on page 13 of the specification, as follows:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of an equivalent circuit of an 8x8 phased array antenna that may be used to receive signals from a C-Band or similar satellite network, in connection with the receiver illustrated in Fig. 2.

~~Fig. 2 is a~~ Figs. 2-5 are schematic ~~diagram~~ diagrams of a receiver constructed in accordance with the principles of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Fig. ~~3~~ 6 is a schematic diagram of an uplink processor constructed in accordance with the principles of the preferred embodiment.

~~Fig. 4 is~~ Figs. 7A-7C show a table illustrating features of a signal designed according to the principles of the preferred embodiment.

Please amend the "DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS" section on page 13 of the specification, as follows:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

~~Fig. 2 shows~~ Figs. 2-5 show a preferred receiver for use in connection with the satellite broadcast system of the invention. The receiver is especially adapted to recover audio and/or video signals from C-band satellites, although those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention is not limited to broadcasting of audio or video signals, and that it may be applied to satellite networks other than C-band.

Referring to Figure 2, radio frequency energy transmitted by the satellite is connected by an antenna 1 and amplified by a low noise amplifier 2. The output of the low noise amplifier 2 is applied to sync detection and demodulation units 5a, 5b, ~~5c,~~..., 5n, each of which (referring to Fig. 4) includes an active carrier tracking processor 3 and a detection, demodulation, and synchronization processor 4, in order to recover timing signals in the satellite transmission. The timing signals and the original received and amplified signal are then applied to receiver channel processors 9a, 9b, ~~9c,~~ . . ., 9n, each of which (referring to Fig. 5) includes a spread spectrum decoder 6, demodulator 7, and error correction unit 8, for recovery of the baseband signals. The recovered baseband signals may then be buffered in buffer(s) 13, and when sufficient baseband signals have been recovered, combined in combiner 11 if two or more channels are involved, and processed by channel assembler 12 under control of a control processor 10. ~~The~~ Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, the output of the channel assembler 12 is supplied to a signal expander 14, if lossless compression

has been used, and finally subjected to audio format processing by a processor 15, video format processing by a processor 16, digital-to-analog conversion and display by respective converters 18 and 19 and display 17, depending on the application.

Although not limited to a particular antenna configuration, antenna 1 may take the form of a conformal retrodirective phased array antenna such as the 8x8 phased array antenna schematically illustrated in Fig. 1 and described, for example, in Kaiser, J.A. *Retrodirective Antenna Array System*, International Telemetry Conference 1995. A conformal retrodirective phased array antenna has no moving parts and need only be pointed within about 65-degrees of the satellite. Physically the antenna is a square flat panel, about an inch thick, and sufficiently flexible that it can be mounted on any moderately curved surface.

In the antenna of Figure 1, the basic component is the individual crossed dipole, a design which is replicated in each element of the array. This antenna is designed for C-band frequencies and will work with any signal design, making it compatible with future signal design improvements. Horizontal dimensions of the antenna are variable, with larger sizes collecting more RF energy. The size selected for the most common applications is about 6-inches square, small enough to be inconspicuously located on vehicles or even used in a backpack. At C-band a 6-inch antenna will contain 16 dipole elements; a higher performance 9-inch antenna will contain 36 elements. The antenna is able to receive signals from two separate satellites simultaneously if both are within its field of view, which is an optional mode of operation used for some applications, as described below.

~~The~~ Referring to Fig. 2, the low noise amplifier 2, as the name indicates, amplifies the received signal immediately behind the receiving elements, without adding noise and before thermal noise is introduced by the system electronics. The preferred embodiment uses an Indium Gallium Arsenide High Mobility Electron Field Effect Transistor (In GAS HMET FET), one for each of the antenna elements.

~~Sync~~ Referring to Fig. 4, sync detectors 5a,5b include active carrier tracking processors 3 to minimize signal acquisition and re-acquisition times. Processors 3 detect and track (lock onto) a narrow-band pilot tone transmitted in the center of each satellite transponder. The pilot tone is then supplied to processor 4 which detects and demodulates a CW clock tone to generate a sync pulse.

At least one active carrier tracking and sync generating set of processors 3 is required for each satellite from which a signal is being received, as well as for each transponder not synchronized with others on the same satellite. In the illustration sync processor unit 5a processes the sync for the primary satellite, while sync processor unit 5b serves the same purpose for an unsynchronized second transponder, or for a second satellite if one is being used.

As ~~well~~ will be explained in greater detail below, the preferred signal format involves a spread spectrum encoding technique that enables multiple users to share spectrum without interference. The spread spectrum signal from the antenna 1 and low noise amplifier 2 is fed into the spread spectrum decoder 6 to yield the desired channel. The preferred embodiment uses direct sequence spread spectrum code division multiple access

(DSSS CDMA), although other spread spectrum encoding techniques may also be used, depending on the application. The receiver control processor 10 provides the decoder with the code for the desired channel, and the sync generators 5a,5b provide the sync pulses.

~~Demodulators~~ Referring to Fig. 5, demodulators 7 of receiver channel processors 9a,9b,~~9c,9d~~...9n, demodulate the despread signal from the decoders 6, and output the desired channel. The output signal from each respective demodulator 7 is then processed by the forward error correction decoder 8 to provide forward error detection and correction. As described in more detail below, the preferred embodiment uses two Maximum A Posterori Decoders 8 operating cooperatively, shown as decoders A and B, and decodes the signal using a BCJR algorithm.

A separate, identical receiver channel processor is required for each channel being received at any one time. In the illustrated embodiment, receiver channel processor 9a is used for the receiver control channel, processor 9b is used for the primary data channel, processor ~~9c~~ 9n is used for a signal received from a second satellite, and one or more receiver channel processors ~~9d~~ 9n et al are used for other purposes, such as for emergency or public service information.

All receiver functions and operations are controlled by or through the receiver control processor 10. The user inputs the desired channel, along with other information such as desire and geographic area for emergency warning announcements. This configuration information is stored in buffers and programmable gate arrays, and used to configure other receiver processors. Authorization to receive subscription channels or private

channels is received via the broadcast signal, as are reception authorizations in compliance with national and international regulations.

The combiner 11 coherently adds the same desired channel when it is obtained from two (or more) receiver channels, such as 9b and 9c. If data is missing from one channel, the sum becomes just the other channel(s). The optional channel assembler 12 then buffers and assembles data packets as necessary, *i.e.*, if the signal has been packetized, prior to final processing of the baseband signal recovered from the receiver channel processors, determining which will be sent on to the user. It receives configuration information from the receiver control processor 10.

Normally data from the primary channel, channel 9b in this illustration, will be used. However, as explained below, this same information may also be broadcast over a second channel from the satellite at a time slightly earlier than the primary signal for the purpose of filling in signal interruptions resulting from such conditions as terrain masking. The same signal may also be broadcast from another satellite for the same purpose—providing a signal from a different direction into the receiver. In this example, the supplemental signal is processed by channel 9c. If the channel assembler 12 detects missing information in the primary channel, it will seek this missing information from these alternate sources. Emergency warning and other public service announcements may also be broadcast over the system. If these announcements are applicable for the area where the user is located (according to information entered into the receiver control processor by the user or provided by an integral GPS receiver), this announcement will preempt the primary channel.

The remaining channels, Channel 9d, 9e, etc, can be used for such purposes.

The buffer 13 temporarily stores the signal from a parallel channel that is transmitted ahead of the primary channel through the same satellite, generally to fill in missing segments in the primary channel due to such factors dropouts caused by as masking. It is synchronized with the primary channel and subsequently sent to the combiner 11 to be added to the primary signal.

If compression has been used, as in the preferred signal embodiment, the signal expander restores the compressed signal back to its original form, based on information supplied through the receiver control channel to the receiver control processor 10.

Finally, the signal is displayed or output through an appropriate display or output 17, and/or an audio format processor 15 restores the signal to a format suitable for subsequent conversion into analog audio, while a video format processor 16 restores the signal to a format suitable for subsequent conversion into analog video, depending on the type of signal received, and the respective digital-to-analog converters 18,19 convert the respective signals to analog as necessary for display or playback. These final processing and display elements 15-19 may be entirely conventional and form no part of the present invention except insofar as the invention uniquely permits small mobile receivers to be used to receive satellite broadcasts (*e.g.*, a "pocket" satellite radio).

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the receiver functions of receiving the satellite signal, demodulating the received signal, establishing bit and frame synchronization, deinterleaving, and decoding the convolutionally encoded data may all be engineered into a VLSI chip design, making quantity production costs low, and resulting in a small, low-power, reliable unit. Although the receiver may be sold in several forms—for different applications and interfaces—the same basic chip can be incorporated in each.

The illustrated C-band receiver may be tuned to the 36-MHz band of a specific transponder on a satellite. As is well-known, each receiver can be made individually addressable through a receiver management channel—permitting subscription service. Management information, including subscription authorization, may be carried either in a separate additional channel or appended to each channel. Each ITU national entity can have its own unique code, permitting control of countries in which reception of a particular broadcast is permitted. Intellectual property identification of broadcast content may also be transmitted, enabling management control. Optional, the receiver can be arranged such that emergency broadcasts will, at subscriber option, pre-empt selected programming if applicable to the area in which the receiver is located.

The receivers can be designed as multi-channel receivers, simultaneously processing say both an 8-kbps channel and a 24-kbps channel. Operationally the 8-kbps channel, using wideband CELP coding, might be used for speech channels (news, talk shows, etc.), thus increasing the number of channels carried. The 24-kbps channel can be used for full-audio programs. The 8-kbps and 24-kbps channels could be combined to provide 2-channel stereo,

taking advantage of the redundancy in stereo. Alternatively, the normal commercial FM scheme, multiplexing "Left + Right" audio on a carrier and "Left - Right" on a subcarrier, could be adopted.

Although the terminology "receiver" is generally used herein, the proper terminology for many applications might be "tuner." A tuner performs most of the same signal processing functions as does a receiver, except usually does not include audio amplifiers or speakers—the larger, power hungry components. The tuner output must be played into a receiver or other sound system to be audible. This is indeed the approach others have adopted—linking into an available sound system using an input device such as a cassette tape deck, or by wireless (low power broadcasting into the antenna of an available receiver). XM Radio is now advertising their tuner as a "plug and play receiver."

While it is envisioned that most audio receiver designs will include small speakers, provision will be incorporated to interface this receiver output with existing sound systems available to listeners. Connections may be made to "radio cards" inserted into cassette or CD slots in automotive radios. To facilitate user operability, this interface can be wireless. For example, in automotive applications, use of a very low power transmitter operating in the upper end of the commercial FM band can input directly into the vehicle's existing audio system, permitting use of the latter's speakers and volume controls. This is the approach widely employed in devices such as baby monitors today. The above-mentioned Eureka-147 encoding scheme, for example, includes provisions for an IBOC (In-Band On-Channel) implementation in which signal levels must be below specified

masks, generally a minimum of 25-dB down. Wireless interfaces in other bands such as CB may also be considered.

In addition to conventional radio formats, the digital signal broadcast by the satellite may be packetized, for example by using a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) connectionless protocol with only forward error checking and no resequencing or flow control, modified by addition of a sequence block (such as a simple time tag). It would be desirable for the receiver to process two or three different rates, permitting service to both those wishing high quality music and providing lower bandwidth (and cheaper) delivery of news, sports, etc.

As mentioned above, a valuable auxiliary feature made possible by the invention, and that is relatively simple to incorporate, is the capability of pre-empting selected programming with emergency warning announcements. The listener's location can be programmed into a PGA in the receiver. All emergency announcements would be carried on a public service channel, along with identification of affected areas. If the receiver is in an affected area, the announcement would pre-empt selected programming. A GPS (Global Positioning System) interface may be incorporated to enable automatic input of location into the receiver, or more probably, a GPS core will be added directly in the receiver chipset.

Uplink processing, illustrated in Fig. ~~3~~ 6, is largely the reverse of the receiver processing illustrated in ~~Fig. 2~~ Figs. 2-5. In operation, only a few uplink processors will be needed, and these will not be power or size limited. Also, skilled maintenance personnel will be available to maintain and calibrate these uplink systems.

The various functional blocks of an uplink processor that corresponds to the receiver of ~~Fig. 2~~ Figs. 2-5 are briefly explained below in connection with Fig. ~~3~~ 6, and then explained in more detail in connection with a discussion of the signal design. The hardware utilized can be entirely conventional, with all of the various compression, encoding, modulation, and transmitting functions being carried out by software or firmware programmed into microprocessors or VLSI chips.

Referring to Figure ~~3~~ 6, the uplink processor first digitizes the baseband signal (in block **1**) to be broadcast. For example, if the baseband is analog audio, it may be digitized by sampling at the Nyquist rate and PCM quantized at 16-bits per sample. Digital signals by-pass this step and go directly to the Digital Signal Compressor, Block 2. This uplink signal is next compressed (block **2**), using perceptual audio coding (MPEG-4 Advanced Audio Coding (AAC)). Punctured convolutional coding may be employed to permit use of both Equal Error Protection (EEP) and Unequal Error Protection (UEP). Signals that are not compressed, such as the receiver control information, by-pass this step. The baseband signal is then encoded (block **3**) for Forward Error Correction (FEC), using Turbo Coding (specifically, a Recursive Systematic Convolutional (RSC) Turbo Code), with a Parallel Concatenated Convolutional Code (PCCC). Coding will use a rate of ¼ and a length of 15. Spectrum sharing is accomplished by adding Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Code Division Multiple Access (DSSS CDMA) in block **4**. This encoded signal then modulates the satellite uplink, using binary phase shift keying (BPSK). A narrow-band pilot tone, typically 3-5 Hz, 1-watt, transmitted in the center of the transponder band (block **5**) provides the tracking angle information needed to electronically steer the phased array antenna, as well as to remove doppler and

provide the sync signal needed for receiver signal detection. This composite signal is then uplinked to a satellite, and re-broadcast back to earth.

A possible modus-operandi for the uplink system is that radio content would be sent via full period terrestrial circuits to a central point. This central location would probably be a commercial teleport such as Denver. At this location signals from all stations would be digitized, aggregated, encoded, and uplinked to the appropriate ~~transponder~~ transponder(s) on a commercial satellite(s). Existing major facilities near Perth and Fucino would likely provide sites for Africa, Asia, Australia and European broadcasting gateways.

A preferred audio signal design will now be described in connection with Fig. ~~4~~ 7. It will of course be appreciated that the same or similar techniques may be applied to video, and that the invention is not limited to audio signals or to the exact compression, encoding, and/or modulation techniques discussed below.

The preferred design for audio combines a perceptual audio coding technique, BPSK modulation, Turbo-coding, Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Code Division Multiple Access (DSSS-CDMA), and Maximum a Posteriori (MAP) decoding to provide over 28 channels of high quality satellite radio per transponder using a 1-foot receiving antenna. The signal processing flow is shown in Fig. ~~4~~ 7. The system can deliver more channels by using multiple transponders, or alternatively by using a larger receiving antenna. Insofar as practical and cost-effective, the design is adapted from the Eureka-147, Transmission Mode III design, with

the addition of Turbo coding, redundant signal transmissions, and other adaptations to the low power environment of C-band.

Compression of the original digital or digitized audio signal is carried out according to MPEG-4 with Advanced Audio Coding (AAC). In this coding scheme, frequency-domain transform coding is used to adaptively quantize only perceptually significant parts of the audio signal. Additional compression results from using a floating point format, by assigning bits according to audibility, and the use of Huffman coding. Backward Adaptive Bit Allocation and Code Excited Linear Predictive (CELP) Silence Compression also may be used. Thus quantization can be reduced from 16-bit PCM words per sample to less than 2-bits, resulting in AAC's ability to code audio signals at 24-kbps per channel with little perceptible degradation from original high fidelity audio sources.

Preferably, the error robustness tools of MPEG-4, such as Unequal Error Protection (UEP), are also incorporated. A Cross-Interleave Reed-Solomon (CIRS) code (the same code standardized for CD's) may also be employed for added Forward Error Correction (FEC). Other Eureka-147 features, such as Parametric Audio Coding, Synthesized Sound, Environmental Spatialization, and Back Channel Communication, would add little value in this application.

After the audio signal is perceptually coded, it is input into the signal processing system as a 24-kbps per mono channel digital signal. The resulting baseband signal is then Turbo Coded, specifically with a Recursive Systematic Convolutional (RSC) Turbo Code and a Parallel Concatenated Convolutional Code (PCCC). This approach uses Forward Error Correction (FEC), along

with interleaving, to protect against burst errors. Because of digital heritage, performance is normally described in terms of a Bit Error Rate (BER) which treats all bits as equally important. Rate ¼, length 15, encoding can provide an effective Bit Error Rate of 10^{-5} using Unequal Error Protection. As in the Eureka-147 design, punctured convolutional coding will be employed in this case to permit use of both Equal Error Protection (EEP) and Unequal Error Protection (UEP). EEP will be used for receiver control information; UEP will be applied to the audio channels, giving more protection to the dominant audio components.

The reason that rate ¼ encoding is selected is because it provides increased coding gain, important in the low signal-noise ratio environment. Although rate ¼ is used infrequently because of the increased bandwidth needed for a given thru-put data rate, the basic technique is a simple variation of the widely used rate ½ encoding. Again, rate ¼ capitalizes on the wider bandwidth available here—and in fact spreading the signal wider avoids interference both to and from other systems operating in the same band. Rate ¼, length=15 encoding was successfully used in NASA's Galileo spacecraft, transmitting data from Jupiter.

Once the signal has been encoded for error correction, the signal is spread spectrum encoded and then used to phase modulate a carrier. The preferred modulation method, as discussed above, is Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK). BPSK is selected in preference to higher order PSK (Phase Shift Keying) techniques such as QPSK to provide better performance in a relatively low signal level environment. While theoretical BPSK performance is 1-bit/Hertz, practical performance is about

0.7-bits/Hertz—effectively increasing predetection bandwidth by about 40%.

Spread spectrum encoding of the error correction encoded signal may be accomplished by any of a number of known techniques, including Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex, used by Eureka-147, or Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Code Division Multiple Access (DSSS CDMA), commonly used in cellular telephone networks. For many applications, Direct Sequence CDMA will be the preferred approach to spectrum sharing since CDMA is resistant to multipath and fading in mobile applications, and the number of audio channels can easily be increased within the selected bandwidth, each added channel causing only a slight increase in the noise floor due to Inter-Symbol Interference (ISI). CDMA is also resistant to specular and diffusion multipath as these slightly delayed (delay spread) signals are dropped in the process of despreading the direct signal component. A disadvantage of CDMA is that CDMA does require control of relative power levels among users sharing the same spectrum, but this condition is easily controllable in this application.

Each high fidelity music channel in this example consists of a 24-kbps audio signal, including auxiliary channel specific information. After rate ¼ coding, the 24-kbps rate increases to 96-kbps per channel. Using 0.7-bps/Hz BPSK efficiency, the bandwidth is 140-kHz per channel. Speech channels are at 8 or 16-kbps. These channels will then be spread over 36-MHz, with all channels sharing the same spectrum using Code Division Multiple Access.

The receivers of the preferred embodiment are tunable to any of the twenty-four 36-MHz transponders carried on most commercial C-band satellites, and to odd 72-MHz transponders used on a few satellites, thus allowing the system to utilize available transponders globally. A narrow-band, 1-watt pilot tone transmitted in the center of the transponder band will provide the tracking angle information needed to electronically steer the phased array antenna, as well as to remove doppler and provide the sync signal needed for signal detection. The antenna and the receiver demodulator must have sufficient signal for carrier recovery and bit synchronization. This vital process is achieved by devoting necessary bandwidth and power. Techniques such as Active Carrier Tracking (ACT), discussed above in connection with Fig. 2, have achieved resynchronization within about 10 bits.

Decoding, following adaptive carrier tracking synchronous detection to obtain the sync signal for carrier recovery and bit synchronization, is preferably carried out in the receiver by soft decision sequential decoding. Sequential decoding is selected in preference to the more commonly used Viterbi algorithm because it offers better BER performance. Soft decision processing generally offers a 2-dB improvement and, given the chip implementation and performance, the added complexity is acceptable. A maximum likelihood sequential decoding algorithm may be used to reduce computation complexity in view of the long constraint length employed to protect against dropouts. Necessary processing speed and buffer size are practical with today's technology.

Reception in the multipath and fading environments encountered during mobile reception, especially in urban and hilly areas, requires special attention when designing and

implementing the broadcast signal. The mobile propagation environment is characterized by both signal reflections and deep fades (Rician fading will dominate Rayleigh fading) caused by blockage and reflection of the satellite signal by objects such as trees, buildings and other obstacles. The fades will frequently be so deep that the signal falls below practical link margins. Coding and time interleaving are normally used to protect against this condition. The proper choice of coding complexity and interleaving depth are very important. Analyses show that lower rate convolutional codes result in better performance under severe blockage conditions, although require more bandwidth. Longer time interleaving also protects against signal dropout, but involves more memory (complexity) in the receiver and increases re-acquisition times.

Computer simulations by Horan indicate dropouts, defined as fades greater than 5dB, will be short: 95% of the dropouts will be less than 2 msec when driving at road speed (55 mph), 5 msec at urban driving speeds (25 mph), and 27 msec when walking at 3 mph. The simulations show: as the speed increases, the fade duration decreases but the non-fade duration also decreases. As a result, the optimal time shift for a mobile receiver will be a function of speed, and therefore the time shift may need to be chosen to best help a particular user profile.

Due to the rapid shifting back and forth between fade and non-fade, a non-coherent demodulation technique may prove superior to a coherent one. Although Forward Error Correction (FEC) techniques can bridge many of these gaps, the actual duration of the drops must be extended to include the carrier recovery time. Non-coherent demodulation may therefore provide better performance under this condition. Especially promising

is a technique known as "adaptive carrier tracking synchronization," by which Feher reports QPSK demodulator resynchronization in less than 10 bits.

Although not technically a signal design issue, another solution to mitigating dropouts is broadcasting the same information over two channels, the second delayed relative to the first. A variation of this approach in mobile applications is to simultaneously broadcast from a second satellite to provide a second view angle. This of course increases satellite costs and requires the receiver to process two channels in parallel, buffering one as described above. Channel state information can then be used in the combiner to add the channels or select which channel to use for audio output.

The two-satellite approach takes advantage of the different signal masking profiles coming from two different satellites, and subsequently adds the signals in the combiner. This combination illuminates the antenna from two very different directions, greatly reducing masking. The antenna can receive dual signals simultaneously. The two signals are synchronized (approx 10-msec max difference), buffered, and sent to the combiner. A central uplink location permits uplink to both east and west satellites from a single location. For example, PanAmSat's Galaxy XR at 123°W and XI at 91°W could both be accessed from the Denver Teleport.

In order to implement the two satellite approach, current VLSI design techniques permit multiple channels to be received and processed in parallel in a single chip set. GPS receivers, using Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum, employ this concept for multiple signals from different satellites, processing them in

parallel in a multi-channel receiver. The present invention may also use multi-channel receivers combined into a single package by causing two channels on the same transponder to transmit the same channel twice—the second channel delayed slightly. A buffer can easily accommodate the delay to permit synchronizing the two signals and combining them to provide the best signal. (Portable CD players offer a similar "skip protection," with buffers of 120-seconds in low cost players.) This basic scheme readily offers protection against longer dropouts, by simply using larger buffers.

In operation the antenna/receiver system will function as follows. The system is given a satellite/transponder ID based on listener input from a menu. The ID is stored in the receiver, and updated thru the receiver control channel as needed. This ID supplies the desired pilot tone frequency to the antenna, and the corresponding 36-MHz band and appropriate CDMA code to the receiver. (Different frequency pilot tones may be used to differentiate among transponders transmitting the same frequency from different satellites.) The antenna phase locks to the desired carrier signal, after which the LNA down-converts the signal to, typically, a 70-MHz IF signal for transmission to the receiver.

Receiver configuration is controlled both by listener input and the downlink receiver control channel. The primary control mechanism is provided by configuring the receiver to process a specific CDMA code. Associated with this code is the type of channel, which in turn sets such parameters as video, audio or data, data rate, type of error protection, etc. In the case of a multi channel receiver, each channel is configured separately. Each transponder broadcasts a receiver control channel defining

all its current channels. It will also address individual receivers with subscription authorizations and changes. Listener input is primarily channel selection, and secondarily such preferences as emergency channel interrupt. The receiver configuration is set using Programmable Gate Arrays, which will maintain the selected configuration until they are reset. The receiver control channel may be shared among all active transponders on a given satellite.

Having thus described a preferred embodiment of the invention in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to make and use the invention, it will nevertheless be appreciated that numerous variations and modifications of the illustrated embodiment may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention, and it is intended that the invention not be limited by the above description or accompanying drawings, but that it be defined solely in accordance with the appended claims.